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Agriculture, Horticulture, Live Stock and Rural Economy,

THE OLDEST AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MARYLAND, AND FOR TEN YEARS THE ONLY ONE.

AND NEW FARM.

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No. 8.

**NOTHING IS LOST.**

Nothing is lost ; the drop of dew  
Which trembles on the leaf or flower,  
Is but exhaled to fall anew  
In summer's thunder-shower ;  
Perchance to shine within the bow  
That fronts the sun at fall of day ;  
Perchance to sparkle in the flow  
Of fountains far away.

Nothing is lost ; the tiniest seed  
By wild birds borne, on breezes blown  
Finds something suited to its need,  
Wherein 'tis sown and grown.  
The language of some household song,  
The perfume of some cherished flower,  
Though gone from outward sense, belong  
To memory's after hour.

So with our words—or harsh or kind,  
Uttered, they are not all forgot ;  
They have their influence on the mind,  
Pass on, but perish not.  
So with our deeds—for good or ill,  
They have their power, scarce understood ;  
Then let us use our better will  
To make them rife with good.

**PRINCES  
OF LEISURE AND LUXURY.**

We see certain classes in our country who seem to have been favored, either by the government or by other circumstances, so that they enjoy an exceptional degree of prosperity and are enabled to have, not only an abundance of the necessities of life, but an abundance of life's leisure and luxuries.

These classes are the managers of monopolies ; manufacturing corporations ; handlers on a large scale of the public monies ; manipulators of the railroads, express companies, telegraphs ; directors of banking institutions ; trusts ; speculators in the country's produce, and gamblers in stocks.

We do not mean to assert that these are all on the same level, because we have associated them in the same catalogue ; but they are all interested in the same general looseness of the laws—giving them

a freedom of action and a direct or quasi protection in their schemes.

On the other hand we see a very large body of our countrymen, who are able to obtain by the hardest labor and most constant toil, only the absolute necessities of life; and those of the coarsest and cheapest character—whether they be of food, clothing or shelter. With this class, also, must be placed all those who barely make a comfortable living by the long years of struggle in the shop or on the farm, and whose comfort depends upon the continued health and strength of the laborer.

Our government has notoriously been the creature of the former classes. It has truckled constantly to the interests of those who managed capital, monopolies, trusts. It has given millions of acres of the peoples' lands to a few managing men, who use the land to build railroads, and then place every share of the stock in their own pockets. This has made them princes of leisure and luxury. It has built up monopolies by special tax legislation, it has poured money into soulless corporations, it has subsidised manufacturers by tariff duties, it has favored capital wherever it is employed, and it has winked at the absorption of millions of the peoples' money in the turning over of its vicious accumulations of taxes to buy up its not yet matured bonds. These things have raised these classes into princes of leisure and luxury.

A few words from some manufacturing centre, or a single telegram from Wall St. will have vastly more influence in Washington than thousands of letters or hosts of deputations from the laborers, mechanics and farmers. The latter may shout until they are hoarse and attract no notice, while a whispered word from the former will add heavier taxes to the burdens already grievous to be borne, that

oppress the great body of the farmers and laborers.

We only write things very well known to every thoughtful citizen, when we give these facts; and while we regret that they are facts, we state them in the hope that some remedy may be found for them—that a check may be given to this constant playing into the hands of certain classes; this taxing of the people for the benefit of these classes; this running of the government as a kind of side show to support princes of leisure and luxury.

The original conception of a central government did not include a vast system of high taxes to build up certain classes at the expense of the people; but it did contemplate a central government to be administered with the utmost economy, and within a very moderate expense. It was not expected that hundreds of millions should be taken from the people, to be bestowed upon any class gratuitously; but it was expected that it would keep expenditures to the very lowest mark consistent with a regulation of internal and foreign relations, and not one cent be given gratuitously to support princes of leisure and luxury. Two or three such princes adorn each of the countries of the old world; but here we are building them up by the thousands, and grinding taxes from the great consuming classes to add to their millions.

There is some reason for this. The twelve millions of voters of our country are divided somewhat as follows: About eight millions are farmers, about three and a half millions are laborers and mechanics, and about half a million are the merchants and the subsidized classes. For this small number of voters the huge fabric of protection of which we hear so much—hundreds of millions of taxes upon the people—is built up. Why? Because this small fraction of voters see that their



interests are in common; they work together; they are perfectly organized; they place their wants before the government with method; they keep their specious arguments constantly before the country; they enlist in their behalf the best talent of the land; they do not hesitate to give large sums to make their wants known and emphasize their meaning. Thus this small number of voters keep themselves prominent, and make the masses believe that the welfare of the whole country depends upon their being supported magnificently as princes of leisure and luxury.

What is the lesson to us? Eight millions of farmer voters—two-thirds of all the voters in our country—what is the lesson to us? Shall we still be the victims of these few? or, shall we find that our interests are in common, and act together? Only by united action can we bring back the country to those principles from which it has wandered, and free ourselves from the enormous burden of taxes under which we are now groaning and which is paralyzing all our efforts to gain even a comfortable degree of prosperity and happiness. Only by recognizing that we are rightfully the great majority, and that our republican government is instituted for the benefit of the great majority, can we take in hand the work of reforming present tendencies, and bring to our proper benefit the workings of the government. In a country like ours, belonging to the people, we have no place for princes of leisure and luxury. Let them go to the old world, where they belong. In this land only princes of labor, of genius, of genuine manhood, and most of all PRINCES OF THE SOIL must rule and thrive. Let farmers learn these things, work together, rule our country and rule the world.

### No Quarter.

Trusts should meet no quarter at the hands of farmers. Take as an example the beef trust. The producers get little or no profit, and the consumers are paying much higher prices than they should pay for this food. Between the two is the "trust." The large sum of over \$50,000,000 was "scooped in" last year by this trust and divided between a few large firms.

All the arguments which beef packers and dressed-beef dealers may use to demonstrate the unprofitableness of their business amount to nothing, when such a fact as the above is stated. The producer gets no adequate recompense, the consumer pays much more than he should, and the trust makes a profit of over \$50,000,000.

Is it not time that the producers and consumers should break up these monstrous cancers which are eating out their life blood? Place men in power who will make laws and enforce them giving "no quarter" to such organized bands of unscrupulous men. They deserve more than the law can ever be made to inflict upon them in the way of punishment. They laugh at human misery and grow fat on the sorrows of the poor.

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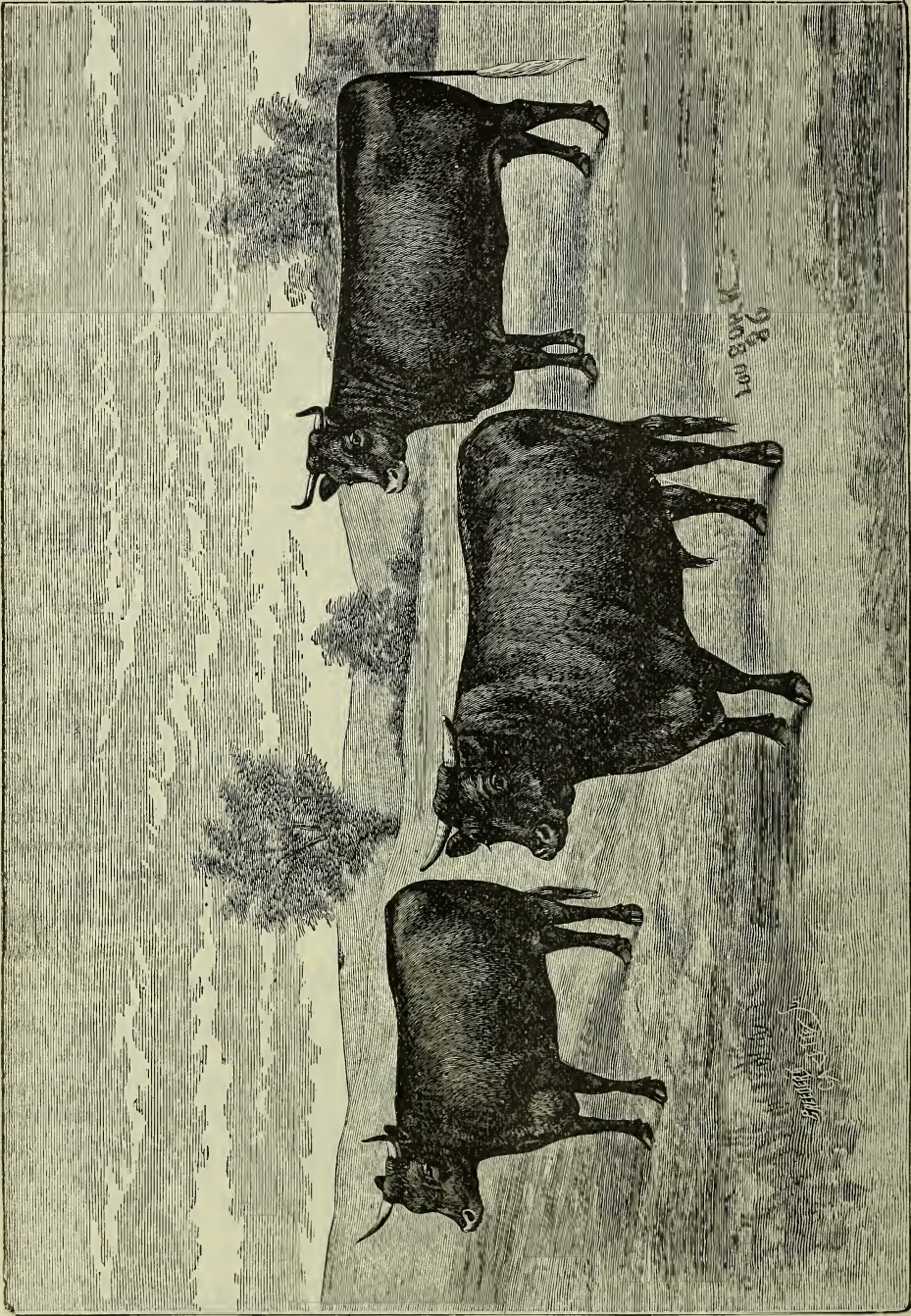
### Atlantic City, N. J.

Our old friend, John Tracy, who last year was familiar to our readers as the proprietor of the Atlantic Hotel, Ocean City, has this year taken the Pittsburgh House, Atlantic City, N. J., where he will welcome his hosts of friends in the true spirit of hospitality for which he is famous.

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SUSSEX CATTLE.



## FEEDING.

We observe that some of our cotemporaries make a great show of science on the subject of feeding, giving strict chemical analyses showing the exact proportions of certain elements which are paraded by their scientific names, to catch the eye and promote the reverence of the less learned, or less wordy farmers. We often smile at the Albuminoids, Hydrates, &c., made so prominent in small tables, even in a 3 or 4 inch paragraph, in answer to some supposed question, when the simple English words would have been ten times as emphatic and much more satisfactory.

We do not question the value of science in many of these problems of feeding, and a reasonable degree of attention may be given to scientific inquiry; but when we observe the vast amount of stress laid upon Albuminoids, Carbo-hydrates, &c., the whole matter becomes actually ludicrous. They seem to be brought in just to air the smattering of the writer in scientific terms.

If the farmer has plenty of good hay, corn and oats, and a suitable amount of roots on his farm, and is passably intelligent, it will not take him very long to find out what is the best ration for his various stock, for experience is a sure teacher.

It should never be forgotten that science cannot adapt itself to each animal by a newspaper statement in pounds and ounces. In the same herd one cow will devour nearly twice as much as the cow beside her, and be in no better condition at the end of the season. This fact and all other facts of this nature, must receive the attention of the farmer and enter into the general knowledge which governs him in the matter of feed.

One horse will grow colicky or unmanageable on a ration upon which another horse will thrive acceptably, or still

another will gradually become dispirited and poor in flesh.

One hog will fatten on a food which brings out only the squealing qualities of another breed, and would make the farmer's neighbors, and perhaps his own family, accuse him of starving his hogs.

When we see, therefore, week after week, and column after column in agricultural papers devoted to tables of so many pounds of albuminoids, carbo-hydrates, &c., we would suggest that a few comprehensive tables be placed at the head of a column and kept standing, while the scientific writer expend his time, space and energy to something of more importance to the general reader.

## GATHERED CRUMBS.

A small well-selected herd of cattle will be of more profit than a large herd of different grades.

The market of good dairy products is not likely to ever be less than now—it is practically inexhaustible.

The Allengrove cheese combination of Lancaster, Ontario, consists of 70 factories, and turns out vast quantities of cheese. J. A. Ruddick, inspector and manager.

England is said to have one cow to eight and a half persons; France one cow to three and one-third and America one cow to one and two-thirds persons. America is ahead on the cow.

Pasturing roadsides often causes ill-feeling, damage to neighbors' crops, and sometimes costly lawsuits. It is best to mow the roadsides and then noxious weeds and briars can be cut and burned.

Late corn for fodder can be planted now. Sow it thinly in the rows, so as to have the stalks small and tender. Sor-

ghum also makes an excellent fodder crop, and is highly relished by stock.

Timothy, redtop and orchard grass are the three best varieties of grasses for permanent meadows and should be most generally used. Clover is often used largely for hay, but it is not strictly a grass.

In Holland \$36 yearly per acre is often paid as rent for land on which cows are kept. Yet the Holland dairymen are supposed to make large profits. They hold their cows at a high valuation—an average of \$150.

For grazing alone blue grass is one of the very best grasses that can be grown on the farm. Once well established it will withstand heavy tramping and close croppings with less damage than almost any other grass.

The city of Chicago receives an average of 10,000 cans of milk per day, eight gallons per can. This is 320,000 quarts, or a little less than one pint per head of population, or 27,200,000 gallons yearly. This is exclusive of the cream used.

A New York dairyman says he can get more milk from cows fed on beets than from ensilage. The milk yield ran up to twenty quarts. He asserts that he can produce beets at a cost of four cents a bushel, one thousand bushels to the acre.

#### THE WOMANS' CLUB OF PLEASANTVILLE.

BY MRS. JOHN GREEN.

Well, we have held our first meeting of the club, and I, being the Presidentess, it seemed to be the proper thing to hold it at our house. Now this is all new work for me, and I must say it worried me considerably; but John told me, "Don't worry; for you and everything else will

fall right into your proper places, when the time comes."

But you see I was thinking of the supper table as much as anything else, and it struck me that I might get Pomona Goodhelp to come and stay a few days and help me. She is an old maid—it is so nice to have an old maid, that seems to belong to everybody, in the community.

Well, the ladies all came, and after a while I thought it was time to call the meeting to order, so I said, "Home comforts, I believe is our subject for this meeting. It is now in order for anyone to give their opinion or ask any questions upon the subject."

Mrs. Hatework asked what we considered "home comforts," for at her house she thought home comforts were few and far between?

Mrs. Jollieboy thought that was owing to how you look at things. She thought that a home with a lot of bright and happy children would be one of "home comforts."

Mrs. Hatework thought of all things children were the worst home comforts anyone could have.

Mrs. Workman said she thought that "home comforts" consisted in making everything pleasant and all happy and contented around you, and this was to be brought about by the loving hands of both old and young, and she considered it a duty and it should be a pleasure.

Mrs. Goodcook thought so too; but thought the best way to reach "home comforts" was by traveling the road that leads through the dining room and kitchen, or she mistook mankind. She thought these departments of the house were of more importance than the curiosity shop—the parlor—although she liked that too. She said she would like to hear what our Presidentess thought of "home comforts."



Now you see I thought it was very important for me to make some very sage remarks; so I said, "What are 'home comforts'?" What do we mean? Is it merely to cator for the gratification of the stomach, and to keep the home in order? There are other things of importance that bring comfort to the home. This is an age of inventions and improvements, by means of which our work is easily performed. Let us look back a few years: Then it was thought all right to let the women bring all the water from the spring, hundreds of feet away; but after a while man took a hand in bringing it, and then how soon came the well at the door—next came the pump in the house, and now the facet in the wall. Was not that a long step taken for home comforts? Then look at the sewing machine; has not that been one of the very greatest of our "home comforts"? Then there is the carpet sweeper, the washing machine, and a great many more improvements. But do all of our home comforts consist in making our work easier? I think not. It seems to me there is a higher plane far in advance of the culinary department, although I would not discourage improvement there. (You remember I don't like cooking.) But for one I would like to see self-culture take a more prominent place. Let us talk more of books and music and manners rather than how to boil a cabbage or cook an onion. Are we not all talkers and singers to some extent? But I will give way for some one else." But they all said, "go on! go on!" but I said, "I would like to hear from Mrs. Bright."

Mrs. Bright said she had come to our meeting more to listen and learn than to talk; but she would say that she had just returned from New York where all of the girls learned music and read novels in the parlor, while their mothers were attending

to the "home comforts." She did not think that was the way to bring up her Matildy Jane.

Mrs. Hardwork said she liked the tunes of the pots and kettles and scrubbing board; said she could play Yankey Doodle or old hundred on them any time and it was very soothing to her mind.

Mrs. Jollieboy said "Give me music and books with my 'home comforts.'" We all sing at our house; perhaps not as well as Patti or some others; but it gives us more pleasure because we know it comes from the heart and is not professional."

And just here came a loud rap at the door for admittance: it came from the men. They wanted a little of the "home comforts" that sustain the inner-man.

I had become so interested in the meeting that I had never once thought of the supper; but when I went to the kitchen Pomona Goodhelp had everything ready. I told her she was a jewel and that I would say a good word for her to Mr. Easyway. And she says, "Oh, Mrs. Green, don't for goodness sake."

Just then John came in and he says, "Yes, that is right, always speak a good word for all."

All are gone, and John and I are alone, and have been talking over the meetings of the men and women. I asked him how they got along? and he said "Why, Sallie, it did not seem to be as interesting as when the women met with us."

Is'nt it strange how the men depend upon women in all things except as to voting?

We came to the conclusion that it was better to only have one club and to discuss subjects that are of interest to all—as these meetings are of a social nature.

Some of the men seemed to think that Mrs. Green must have studied into things as she seemed to understand all about the different kinds of "gins," and John gave

them to understand that it was nature's "gins," and not man-made "gins." "You see, Sallie, I was afraid they would think we were not temperance people."

I told John I would fix that all right next time we went to the club; we can wear a blue ribbon pinned over the heart and that would make it all right.

He says, "Yes."

Pomona Goodhelp is to remain with me for some days.

### CYCLING FOR WOMEN.

The exercise of riding a tricycle is one highly to be recommended for women, especially young women who have nothing to do but imagine that they have got all the ills under the sun. A primary effect of riding is to strengthen the muscles, not only the lower extremities, but those of the abdomen, chest and the arms, which are constantly being excited to contract. The stagnant air in the lungs is more thoroughly expelled and the apparatus of breathing is more powerfully acted upon by the greater difficulty of respiration and aspiration experienced in quickly propelling a tricycle. The more effectual expulsion of the stagnant air from the lungs is of very favorable influence upon the change of matter in the human body, in so far as the entry of oxygenated air into the lungs is thereby increased, and oxygen is one of our most important means of nourishment. Those who wish to expand their chests should mount a tricycle.

English women are as famous for propelling these three-wheeled vehicles as they are famous as pedestrians. One lady writes that she never enjoyed such good health as during "this, my first cycling year." She rode 100 miles the first month; 210 the next; then 300 miles a month until in the last two months of the

season she rode 500 miles each, making 2,166 miles in eight months, a part of the time being lost by foreign travel. A 16-year-old girl writes that she has ridden four miles to school on her tricycle; and a 10-year-old girl rode 150 miles in a little over four months. Ladies make tours on their wheels, and, if they have some talent at making sketches, they derive additional pleasure. The tandem rides that Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell have made with their sketch books are famous.

New England ladies seem to be foremost in this kind of exercise. The ladies of Boston, says a newspaper of that city, are realizing that a tricycle ride is a most delightful and exhilarating pastime, and that it also combines pleasure with the best of practical, common-sense exercise, insuring health and spirits, while it is also an economical means of rapid transit. Within the past season, says another newspaper of that city, the number of women who ride the tricycle has increased materially and a tour for several days is occasionally the result.

A certain woman known to a correspondent of *Bicycling News*, who was of very delicate health and confirmed invalid habits, and who for years had never been able to walk beyond her own gate or to take any prolonged drive in her carriage, so improved herself by gradual attempts to propel a tricycle that she was able to achieve her six or eight miles in a morning without the least fatigue.

A Washington tricycler writes that the exercise "thoroughly distributes the blood to every portion of the system, promotes digestion, strengthens the muscles of the limbs, keeps the feet and clothing from the dampness and slop of the streets, while it protects and supports the spinal column in such a manner that the brain is not exhausted but invigorated by an exercise that may be continued for hours. Let



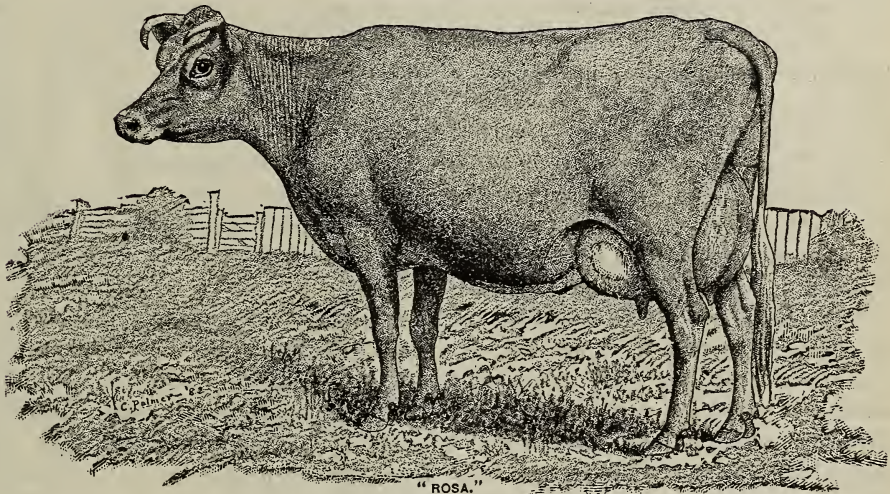
feeble, nervous woman try it, and she will soon find her limbs rotund, cheeks ruddy and step elastic."

In Chicago, as well as in Boston and Washington, the tricycle is finding more and more favor with women, and everywhere and in every instance where nothing

unreasonable is attempted to be done, the testimony is a most positive commendation of exercise as a means, not only of building up the health of women, but of contributing to their enjoyment and happiness of mind and body.

—*Good Housekeeping.*

## CATTLE SPECIAL.



"ROSA."

### JERSEY CATTLE.

BY MR. GEO. JACKSON.

Although the business of breeding Jersey cattle, in common with every other industry and branch of trade that engages the attention of the people of this country, has within the past year or two experienced a check in its prosperous course and has felt, to some extent, the effects of the "hard times" and the depressed and unsettled condition of commercial affairs, yet the present position and the outlook for the future of the Jersey interest is of a character to inspire hope and encouragement to everybody interested. It is true

that sales made at extremely high figures are not so numerous as they were two or three years ago, and prices reaching far into the thousands have not been touched. But this circumstance is not particularly to be regretted, as it by no means indicates a healthy or legitimate condition of the market as far as supply and demand are concerned, and sooner or later would have to give place to real solid values, based upon business principles. The experience of the past fully demonstrates that the period of inflated prices for live-stock soon runs its course and passes out of view. There is not a sufficient number of men in



this country who are willing to risk five to ten thousand dollars or more on a single animal, and the competition at inflated or fancy prices is limited to a very narrow circle. Risks from calamities of various kinds, and the uncertain changes and fluctuations in value, deter many men of ample means from investing at fancy figures, but there were those who were struck with the fever, and would go wild over certain strains of blood and would sometimes pay a sum for a single animal sufficient in amount to stock a whole farm with good and profitable animals.

The "boom" as it is called, of the Jerseys does not stand alone in the history of the live-stock interests of this country. But a few years ago the Short-horns had a "boom" and prices were common for certain families anywhere between \$10,000 and \$14,000 each. Merino sheep were also in demand at \$5,000 to \$6,000, and Berkshire hogs were ready sale at \$1,200 to \$1,500 each, but in the natural course of trade and events all these matters soon found their true level, the excitement passed away, and in a little while representative animals of these different breeds changed hands at fair prices and the high and unreasonable figures were heard of no more, but instead a constant and steadily increasing demand developed for the produce and increase, which continues, and will continue to grow with the rapidly increasing population of this country and requirements of foreign lands for our surplus productions.

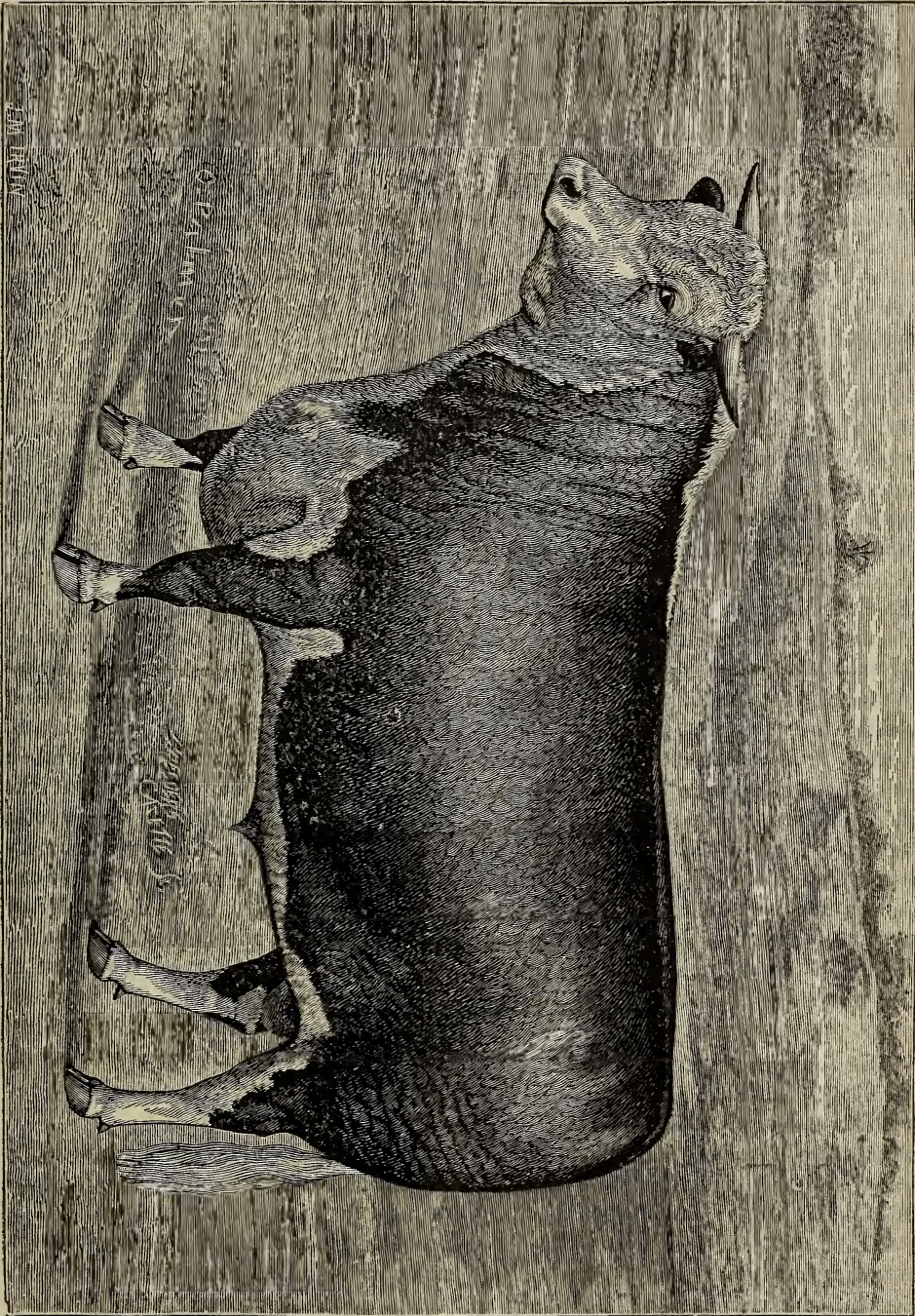
That depression and dullness should pervade the Jersey market during the past few years, in sympathy with the general stagnation of business existing in this country and abroad, caused by stringency in money matters, failure of crops, want of confidence on the part of capitalists to invest until a more settled condition of national affairs was assured, is a subject of

no surprise it would be unreasonable to expect a different state of affairs. That this depression and want of activity is only temporary and is brought about by causes that will remove by the return of more prosperous times—a year of heavy crops and a successful season for the agricultural community—no man doubts who has a practical knowledge and experience of the true mission and real worth of this unapproachable breed of butter cattle.

The demand and inquiry for Jerseys is really about as good as it ever was, and the knowledge of their superior merit as profitable dairy cows is becoming more wide-spread every year, and as this knowledge increases proportionately, the inevitable conviction follows that this breed of cattle is the only one from which the highest and best returns can be obtained in localities where butter-making and large cream product are prominent features.

Without entering into a discussion to prove that the Jersey cow is the largest producer of butter of a finer quality than can be secured from any other breed of cattle, it is only necessary, for the object of this article, to impress upon the mind of the reader the vastness of the butter-making industry in this great and growing country, the continued and rapid increase in population, the extended and improved cultivation of the grasses used on lands for pasturage, and the facilities with which butter can be transported long distances by railroad and steam navigation, insuring delivery in perfectly preserved condition, and with market value unimpaired, thousands of miles distant from the place of manufacture and weeks and months after it had been packed. A few years ago it was not believed that good butter could be made outside of certain counties of New York and in some other sections of the eastern





HEREFORD.



states. This fallacy, however, existed before the Jersey cow was much known in this country, except as an ornament to the lawn, following the English fashion, and before she had entered the race as a superior butter-producer. But later, Ohio became famous for good creamery butter, and then Illinois came to the front with splendid brands of butter made in creameries at Elgin and other places, which gave that state fame for good butter, that extended all over the world. Illinois has well sustained this reputation, and butter from her creameries is sought after at the highest prices in the best markets in this and foreign countries. The demand for good butter constantly increasing, both in this country and for export, has stimulated and encouraged enterprising men to establish creameries for the manufacture of a high grade of butter in every part of the Union, and as the cost to produce a fine article is not greater than is required for the manufacture of an inferior one, the inducements to make the best and finest possible are very great, because of the increased price obtainable. These enterprising manufacturers have carried their skill and successful efforts into the far west and northwest, and have gained the proud distinction of being the best butter-makers in the Union, decided by repeated national contests participated in by nearly all the eastern and middle states, most of the western and many of the southern states.

The dairymen of Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Kansas and others of the north-western states, with their vast extent of territory and favorable facilities of climate, water, and soil for dairying purposes, are introducing Jersey blood into their dairy stock as rapidly as their means will allow, and it is only a question of time and fair prices, to be regulated by the return of confidence and a normal condition in

financial affairs, when all the great butter districts of this great country will be occupied exclusively by Jersey cattle and their grades. The increase in the butter product in the past ten years has been enormous, and it will be proportionately greater within the next ten. The census of 1880 shows the production of butter in the United States to be a little less than 800,000,000 lbs.—a vast increase over the preceding census report, covering the same length of time. These facts place butter dairying in this country upon a solid footing.

It being fully exemplified that the Jersey cow is the heaviest butter-maker of all the known breeds, it will not be long before she will be employed for this purpose in all butter-making districts, to the exclusion of all other breeds of cattle. As the number of breeding animals of this breed increases in this country, augmented by grades of various degrees, gradually they will be substituted for others that give a larger flow of milk, but not so rich in butter product, and consequently unprofitable in comparison for this branch of the dairy interest, for to obtain the highest results in any business enterprise the best materials and the best machinery must be used. If a pound of butter can be produced from 12 or 14 lbs. of Jersey milk it is unwise and unprofitable for the butter dairyman to employ the Holstein or the Ayrshire cow in his business, necessitating the handling of 20 to 25 lbs. of milk to obtain the same result, saying nothing of the superior quality of the Jersey product.

These considerations all have a direct bearing upon the future value of and demand for Jersey cattle, and while it is probable that the day of extreme high fancy prices has passed away forever, except in occasional and special cases, the true solid value of the breed remains, and



the demand for the future will increase and grow stronger with each succeeding year, until every part of this country, wherever butter can be made with profit, is supplied with them. It will take a long series of years to accomplish this, as there is now but one registered Jersey cow for every 3,500 people in the United States, and quite a large proportion of that number require a single animal or more for family use, and the conviction, already deeply rooted, is rapidly gaining ground that no animal of the bovine species approaches the Jersey as a family cow in the production of rich milk, full of cream and butter, and the animal herself possessed of all the requirements of docility and an inbred facility of behaving herself under all circumstances as a family cow should, settles the question of her destiny in this direction, and will create an increased and continued demand for her services wherever she is known.—*Jersey Bulletin*.

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From a Dairy Conference at Franklin, reported in the *Orange County Farmer*, N. Y., we extract a few items—answers by W. H. Gilbert, of Richland, N. Y., to questions from prominent dairymen present:

"Any man that can raise corn cannot afford to feed his cows hay. I have fed ensilage for the last seven winters, part of the time without any other fodder. I have a farm of 300 to 400 acres, of which 124 acres are under cultivation and in meadow. I could not keep 15 cows and team on the farm when I started. Last year I wintered 135 to 140 head and bought no fodder. My soil is sand and gravel and I cannot raise grass as you can in Delaware Co. Not natural grass land. It's a "darned" poor farm, but I can raise corn more cheaply than you can here, by

giving it manure and by feeding the corn to cows I will get the manure."

To the question, "Does ensilage butter keep well?" Mr. G. replied: "I don't know. You make customers for such butter in winter and you can't help it; they will buy it so fast."

In answer to questions as to his methods of feeding, amount given, etc., Mr. G. answered I feed no two cows alike, aim to feed each all she will eat, feed ensilage twice a day and grain three times.

I think cows will do better fed twice a day with coarse fodder than three times.

To the question, "Do you consider submerged setting butter better than the open setting of milk?" Mr. G. replied, "Nothing is better for the production of first-class butter than the old mode of open setting in small pans, if all conditions are favorable and everything pertaining to it is kept entirely clean with no foul odors in the atmosphere."

Mr. Gilbert gave the result of an experiment he had made salting two lots in July, one with saturated brine—all the salt water would take—the other with dry salt. On opening these samples the middle of the next December he found the brine salted butter worthless while the dry salted was in good condition. Both these were equally good when salted. Thinks brine salted butter has water in, which injures keeping qualities.

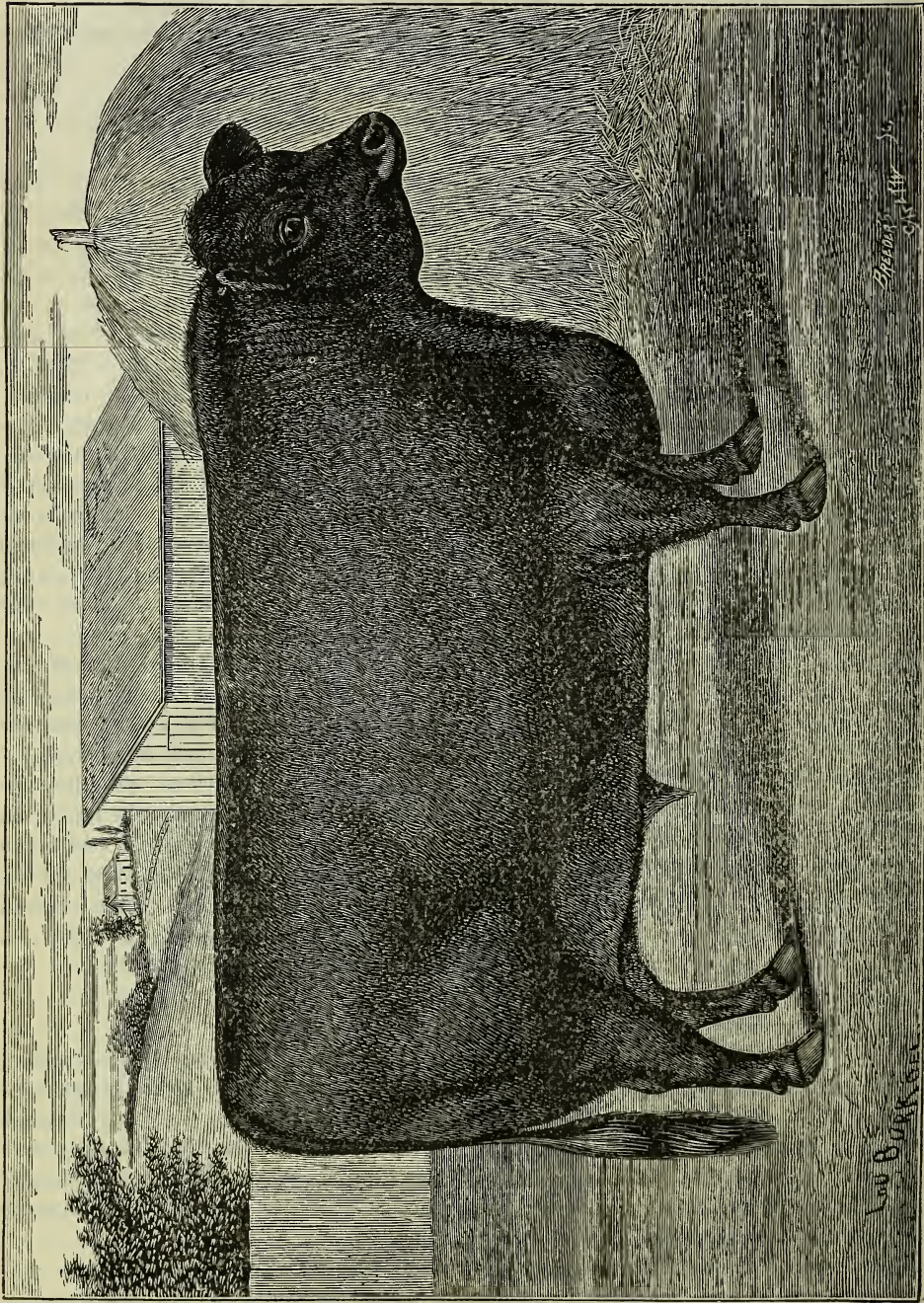
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It is becoming a well settled fact among dairymen, that it pays to feed cows with all the food they can consume through the entire milking season. To fully meet this supply, grain must, for a considerable part of the time at least, form a part of this food.

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ANGUS ABERDEEN.



## BREEDS.

First, in regard to thoroughbreds for beef, I never have found anything that would mature younger or take on fat more readily than the Hereford stock, but for working oxen, I would prefer a cross between the Durham and Hereford. In making this cross you get size of the Durham and an assimilating quality of the Hereford, as they are heavier weighers of their size than the Durhams, which is very essential in either beef or working stock. For dairying I may be a little one-sided, as I am very strongly in favor of the Jerseys. The Jersey cows, if carefully bred and cared for, are not only rich in butter qualities, but are great milkers. But if one goes into Jersey stock with expectations that every cow that has Jersey blood enough in her veins to give her a pale sickly color is going to make a prime butter cow, he is going to get left, as there are just as likely to be poor cows among the Jerseys as in any other of the several breeds, more especially the grades. But if one gets a good family of thoroughbred stock, of good size and shape, with a good square, even balanced udder and good teats, well set apart, and then improve on that family by using a bull of equally as good family, one need not look for any better breed for a cow for the year round—cheese in summer and butter in winter. But if one wants to run a herd of cows on grass for three or four months for cheese, perhaps a good, coarse Durham might be preferable, so one must be governed by circumstances. As regards feeding, the more feed an animal will eat, the more profit for anything; for a poor feeder is the biggest elephant a man can get on his shoulders, as they are worse than nothing. As regards the Holstein breed, I never have had any experience with them, but should question their butter qualities. I shall stand by the

Jerseys at present or the Jersey crossed with Durham; a thoroughbred cross but not a mixture of everything.

A. C. RUSSELL of Leeds.

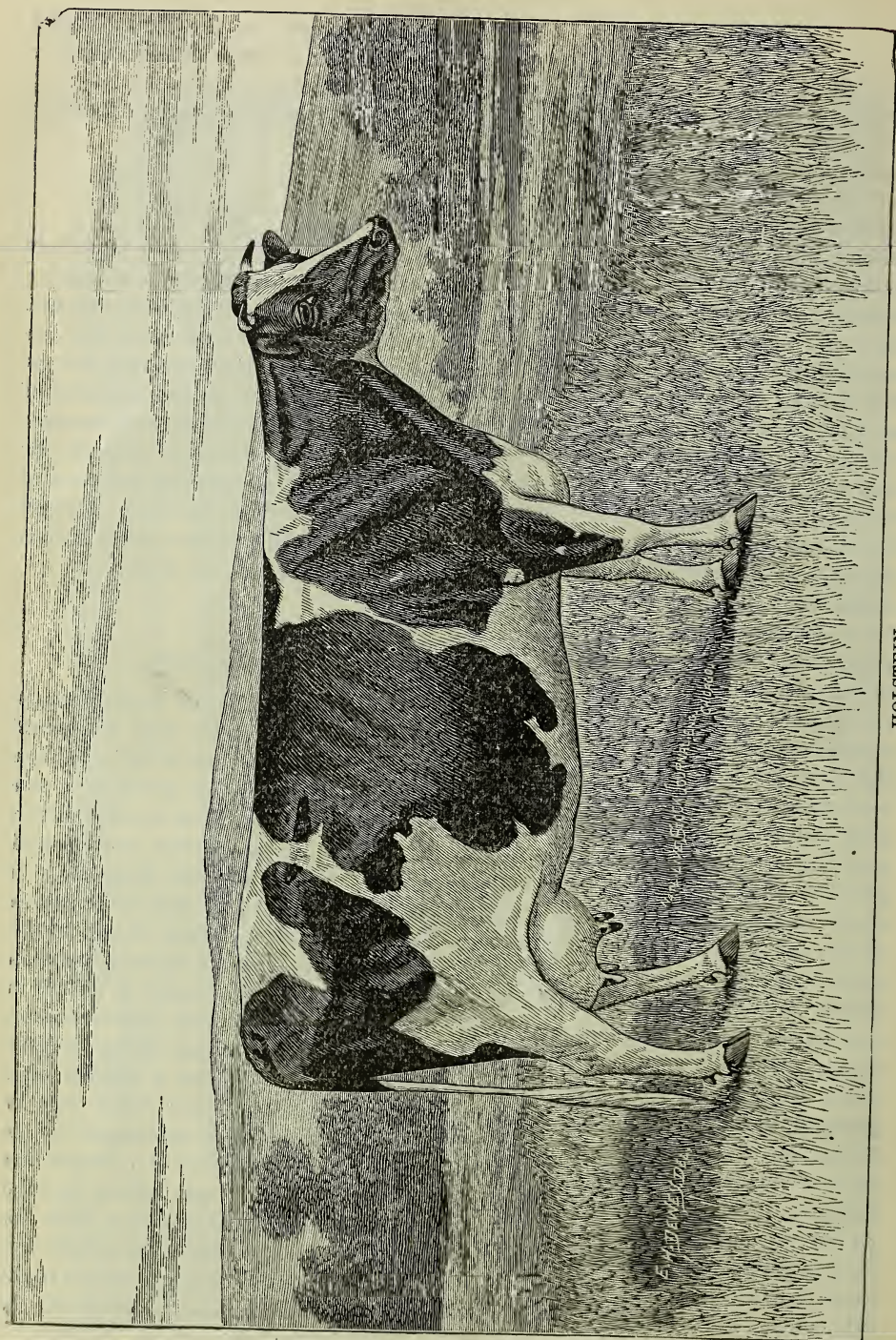
## Is It Brutality?

We observe quite a number of writers are crying against the cruelty of dehorning—the pain it causes the animal, etc., etc. They forget that every argument they use is just as strong against castrating, and yet they quietly submit to the necessity of this for oxen, and horses, and barrows, and capons. The fitting of animals for usefulness often requires the infliction of pain; yet it should be done without brutality and with the care which inflicts the least possible amount of pain.

## A Comparison.

A pound print of butter made of cream raised in shallow pans with 36 hours' setting and kept 36 hours at 60°, and then churned and the butter salted at a rate which insured one-half an ounce of salt to the pound of worked butter, and a pound print of exactly the same shape made of sweet cream and salted with brine, which left only one-quarter ounce of salt to the pound of butter, but an excess of water in it, were placed ten feet apart on a shelf in a cellar under ordinary circumstances. In a week sweet cream butter became slightly moldy and had a distinct odor of rancidity. The other butter was in perfect condition and unchanged to all appearance. At the end of a month the sweet cream butter was wholly covered with luxuriant mold and was unfit for use, while the other butter was entirely free from mold and had acquired only a slight degree of rancid odor, scarcely to be detected by the taste.—*N. Y. Times.*



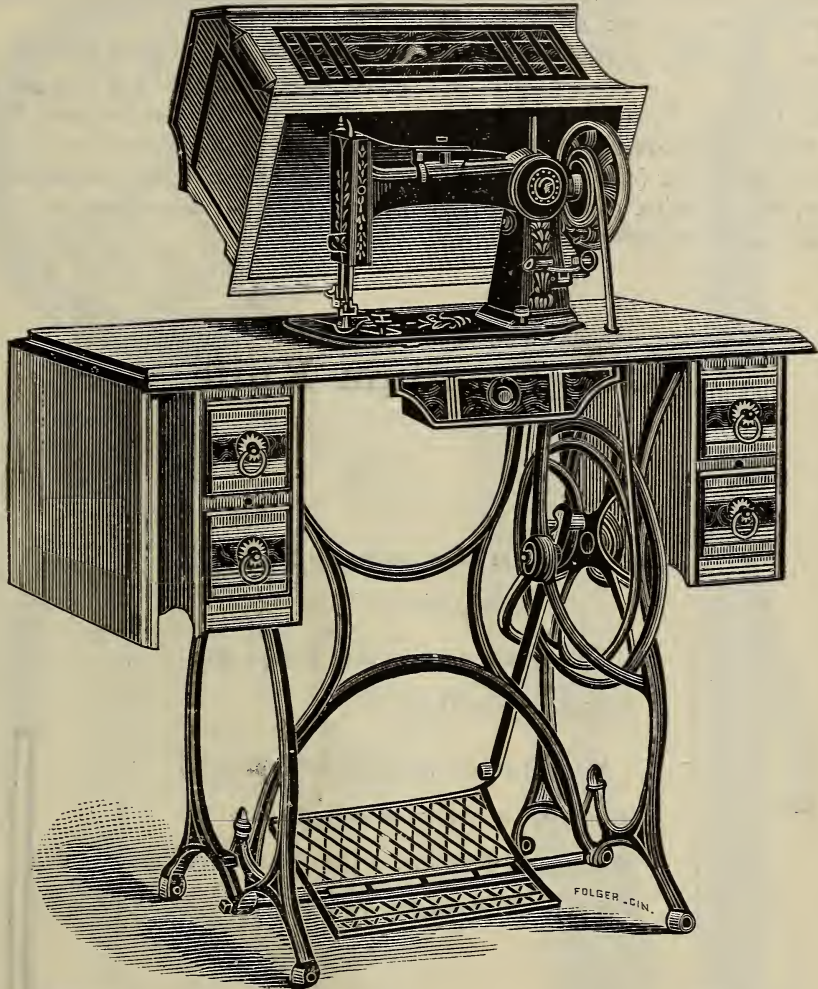


HOLSTEIN.



## OUR PREMIUMS.

Having made very favorable arrangements with manufacturers to supply our subscribers with the most desirable premiums, we are pleased to give cuts of same below, and to urge them upon the attention of our readers.



### Our Premium Sewing Machine.

The Premium High Arm Sewing Machine will include a year's subscription to the MARYLAND FARMER. It is light-running and noiseless, uses a straight self-setting needle, and makes the

double thread "Lock Stitch." It is the perfection of mechanism.

**NO RISK WHATEVER.**

So great is our confidence and knowledge of the superiority of the Premium High Arm that we further agree with every purchaser to REFUND THE MONEY in case full satisfaction is not given by the Machine in every particular after a month's trial.

**THE OUTFIT.**—Each Machine is supplied with the following outfit: One Hemmer and Feller (one piece), Twelve Needles, Six Bobbins, one Wrench, one Quilting Gauge, one Screw-driver, Oil-can

filled with Oil, Cloth Gauge and thumb-screw, and a book of directions. The following extra attachments are also furnished free: Ruffler, Tucker, Binder, Set of Wide Hemmers and Shirring Plate.

Machines are shipped as Fast Freight unless otherwise ordered; purchaser paying freightage.

Sewing-machine Agents sell this Machine for \$55 and \$60. \$22 buys one from us with a year's subscription to MARYLAND FARMER in addition, or it will be sent for 50 new subscribers at one dollar a year. This is the opportunity of a life-time.

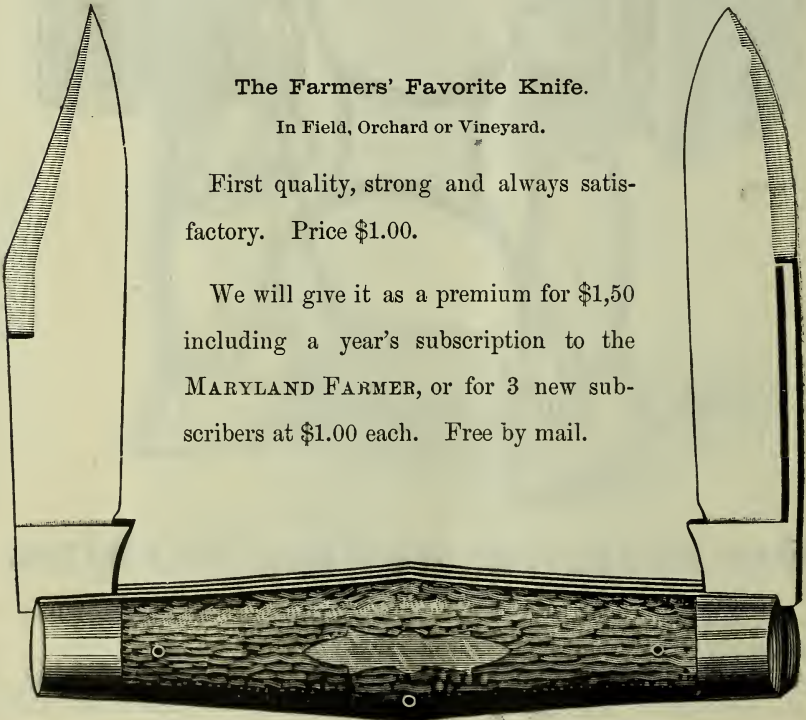
## Our Premium Knife.

**The Farmers' Favorite Knife.**

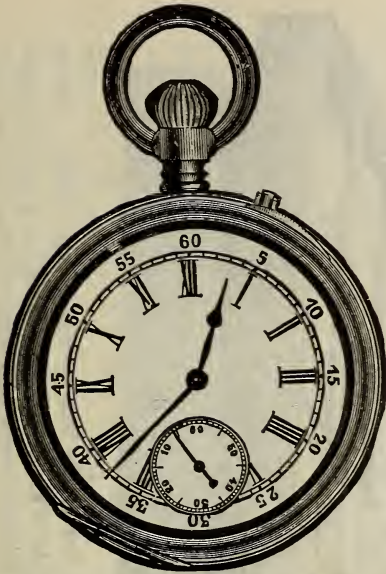
In Field, Orchard or Vineyard.

First quality, strong and always satisfactory. Price \$1.00.

We will give it as a premium for \$1.50 including a year's subscription to the MARYLAND FARMER, or for 3 new subscribers at \$1.00 each. Free by mail.







Premium Watch.

Nickel movement, open face, 22 line stem winder and setter, jeweled cylinder movement, put in a nickle case, and a watch we can recommend. We have selected it as the best, out of samples of over a dozen makes, and offer it, confident it will please.

For \$4.50 this excellent time keeper will be sent and a year's subscription to the MARYLAND FARMER, or for 10 new subscribers at \$1.00 each.

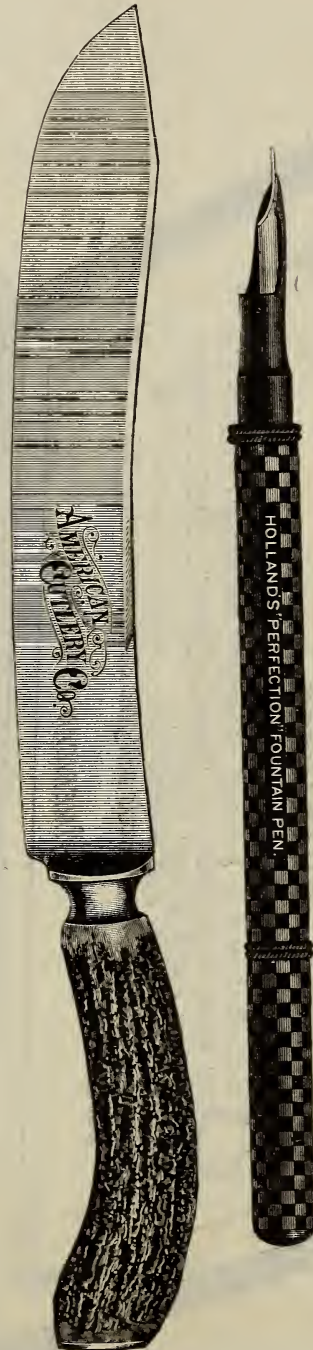
This is a beautifully finished Swiss Watch and will give satisfaction. Free by mail.

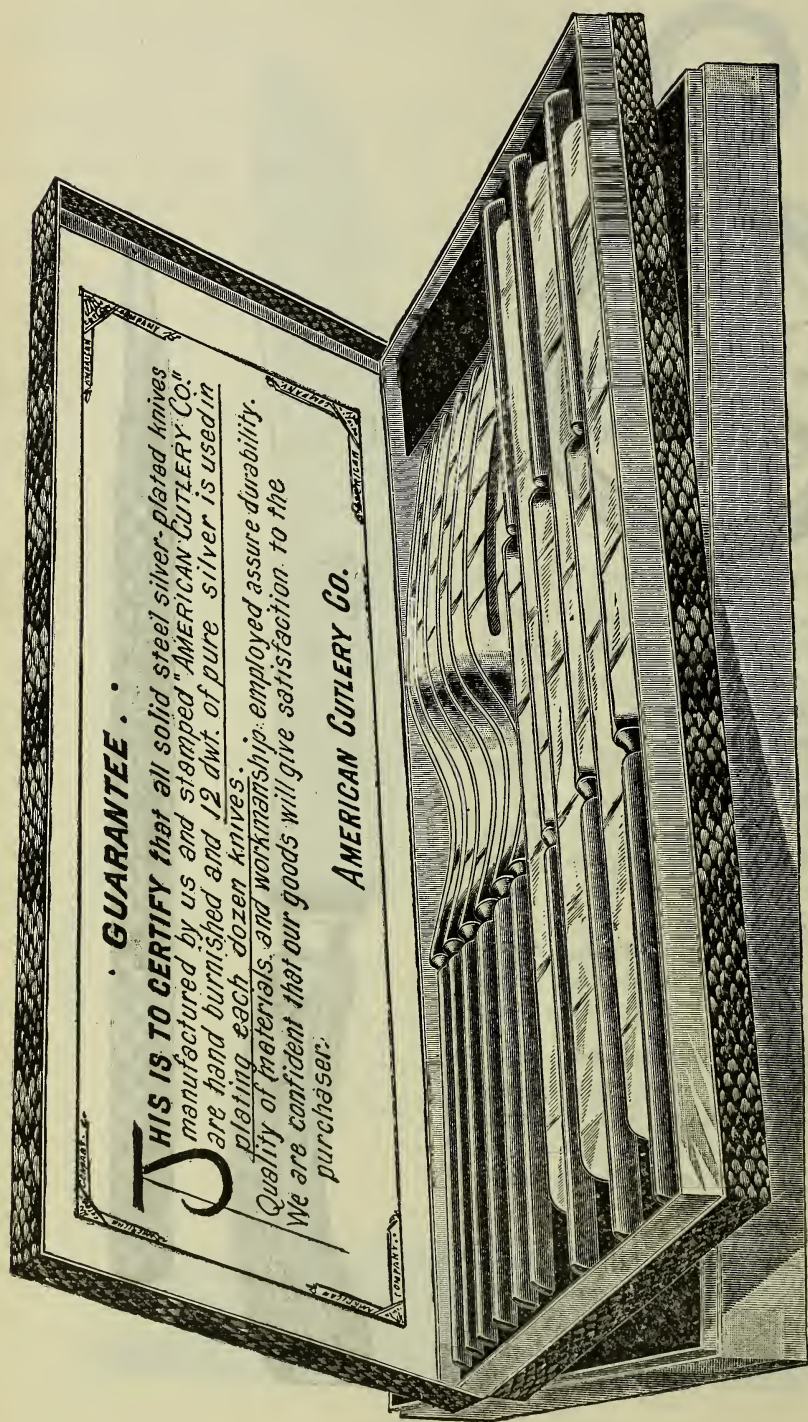
#### A Splendid Carving Set.

Carver, Fork and Steel. Best quality guaranteed, with MARYLAND FARMER, one year, only \$3.25, or for 8 new subscribers at \$1.00 each. Free by mail.

#### Fountain Pen.

The cut represents the full size No. 4 pen, complete, 14 K. gold pen, price \$3.50. We will supply it with the MARYLAND FARMER, 1 year for \$3.00, or for 6 new subscribers at \$1.00 each. Free by mail.





Six Steel Knives and six Steel Forks, heavily silver plated. This is one of the best premiums ever offered—read the guarantee. This for only \$5.00—including 1 years subscription to the MARYLAND FARMER, or for twelve new subscribers at \$1.00 each. The Jeweller's price for this set is \$10—and hundreds of sets of this very make have been sold for that price.



# THE MARYLAND FARMER

AND  
NEW FARM.

WALWORTH & Co.,

Editors and Publishers.

**Agriculture, Live Stock and Rural Economy,**

Oldest Agricultural Journal in Maryland and  
for ten years the only one.

27 EAST PRATT STREET,  
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**BALTIMORE, August 1888.**

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Unless notified to stop, and paid up in full at the time of notification, it will be at the option of the publisher whether the magazine is stopped or continued. If notified to stop and paid up in full, it will always be stopped promptly.

If 5000 are allowed to run over a single number without paying, it is a cost to us of \$500., which we cannot afford to lose. Few of our subscribers take this into consideration. While we like to be as generous as possible, let us have a little justice on both sides.

If in sending in your subscription at any time in advance, you say "stop when this expires," the magazine will stop coming to you, unless you renew your subscription.

These terms will be strictly adhered to by the present proprietors.

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One Inch .....	\$ 1.50	\$ 4.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 12.00
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Job Printing of every description—good work—low prices—prompt service—at the  
MARYLAND FARMER Printing Office.

## Our Cattle Number.

In the present number of our magazine we give a variety of cuts to illustrate some of the principle breeds of cattle which are now "booming." We give these illustrations as fine types of the named breeds, and that our readers may become familiar with their appearance on paper. In most cases a picture gives a better idea than words and often, as in the case of fruits, is more attractive than the reality; but in the case of animals, no picture can give the reality as well as the animals themselves, and you should always see the animal before its points of merit can be fully determined.

## HOLSTEINS.

Among foreign breeders of cattle, there exists a large degree of sensitiveness upon this name which has become strangely misappropriated to a certain class of cattle in our country. They declare that Holstein has nothing to do with and no claim whatever to this breed, and that it is a strange and disagreeable blunder to retain it, if not an actual exhibition of ignorance, which our people should be ashamed to show to the world. This breed is representative of Holland cattle, and belongs especially to the province of East Friesland. This fact is very tardily being recognized among us by making the name "Holstein-Frisian Cattle; but why not cut off the "Holstein" altogether, if that province has no claim upon the breed? The only excuse is that people would not at once know the character of the breed from the single word "Frisian," so we shall be forced to retain it, until some official action of the great breeders shall change it in their advertisements and in their articles generally in the agricultural journals.

Years ago in the province of Friesland

this breed became noted for its abundance of milk, and its purity has been kept intact for over a century. Records of production have been preserved showing a milk record of 6000 to 8000 pounds per annum, without any thought that they would ever aspire to the 30,000 or more which is the development of one case in our own country.

The butter yield, however, has in Friesland been generally placed at about 4 per cent, and the cheese at about 9 per cent, showing when compared with some other breeds a rather lower percentage than with cows which do not compete with them in the production of milk. It is, however, to be stated that this percentage of butter and cheese ranks well with all the breeds of Germany and Prussia, for they all vary from 23 lbs. to 25 lbs. of milk to the pound of butter; while about 12 lbs. of milk to the pound of cheese is a very good average there.

We observe that whenever our foreign consuls speak of a desirable breed to be imported by this country for the improvement of our stock, they recommend emphatically what they call the Holland Cattle, particularly located in East Friesland. Evidently it is one of the most promising breeds of cattle in the world, and we shall not wonder if it becomes the basis for the dairy stock of America. Wherever milk is most desirable there this breed must have its triumph.

It is now becoming so generally distributed that we shall not be frightened by the enormous prices of a few years ago; but the demand at good prices will undoubtedly be permanent.

To day is important. Yesterday has gone. To-morrow never comes. Take care of your cough to-day by using Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy. It is a sure cure.

#### Small Cheeses.

That cheeses should be plentiful of the weight of from four to ten pounds has long been a settled opinion of the MARYLAND FARMER. We have repeatedly printed this desire, believing such cheeses, sold at reasonable prices, from 10 cents to 12 cents a pound, would find hosts of purchasers. Only one objection can be rightfully urged against such cheeses, and that is the amount of rind which is the result of curing them. This, however, would not interfere with their sale, but would be offset by the reduction in price where whole cheeses are bought. It was a long time before pound frames of honey could be obtained from bee-keepers—but now! who would do without them? Some enterprising factory will yet win unbounded prosperity by introducing unlimited quantities of small cheeses.

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#### Herefords.

The Herefordshire Agricultural Society, England, held its annual show June 19–21, and was one of the most extensive and successful shows in point of fine stock ever held—about 150 choice animals in the Hereford classes competed for prizes. The particular animals getting first prizes it is not necessary to record here; but the fact remains that this Breed has its supreme attractions for a large number of England's most enterprising farmers. The attractions are also equally strong for many in this country. We give a typical animal in our illustration.

---

THE wooden mill-dam falls from one decayed timber. Use Warner's Log Cabin Scalpine for the hair. Putting the scalp into a healthy condition restores the growth of the hair, and as a hair-dressing this remedy has no equal.



**Dr. Sharp's Investigations Recognized.**

We observe that in the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station under the direction of Prof. Atwater a series of experiments is inaugurated to determine the truth of our correspondent's assertions that plants derive nitrogen, or ammonia, in different quantities from the atmosphere. In these experiments it should be remembered that the Dr. believes that the soil absorbs the necessary ammonia from the atmosphere and it is then utilized by the roots, and he places a great deal of stress upon keeping the soil in that porous condition necessary to appropriate the atmospheric ammonia. He does not believe it is necessary to purchase it in fertilizers, if these other conditions are secured. As this is the most costly element in commercial fertilizers, it will be readily understood how great a blessing it will be to the farmers, if his position is found correct. We quote from Prof. Atwater's Bulletin, No. 1.

"Late research in this country and in Europe, implies that some plants have the power of getting nitrogen from the air. How they obtain it, how much is gathered by the foliage and how much comes through the soil and the roots of the plants, are things to be found out. If there are plants that can draw this scarcest and costliest of all the elements of plant-food from the air it is important to know what plants they are and the circumstances under which they get it. If the nitrogen must first be introduced into the soil, by natural processes or by manuring, we need to know how this can be done most economically.

How much nitrogen plants can obtain from the atmosphere, is a problem best studied by experiments on a small scale in the green-house and laboratory. For the investigation of this latter question, which has a scientific as well as practical

importance, the Station has begun a series of experiments in pots by the method of sand and water culture. Late research implies that the minute organisms called microbes or bacteria may have something to do with the acquisition of atmospheric nitrogen. This especial problem is being studied in connection with the experiment on nitrogen supply under the immediate supervision of the Director."

**THE NEW FODDER PLANT.**

Before taking for granted that the following is all that is pictured to your vivid imagination, try it in a reasonably small way.—[ED. M. F.]

The fodder plant Teosinte (Reana luxurians) having been spoken of so highly by different seedmen offering it for sale, I sent and bought a package of the seed to experiment with, having an earnest desire to raise the best fodder crop obtainable in New England. It was said to grow 12 feet high, that one plant would be sufficient to feed a pair of cattle for 24 hours, and that as many as 85 stalks have been grown from one seed. I planted it on May 6th, and it came up in the time of field corn, and grew rapidly until the middle of June, exceeding the growth of field or evergreen corn, or any ensilage plant I have ever used. It was hoed three times. At this time the heat and drouth came on us, its growth was checked, and its dark green color was changed to that of yellow, and it stood some three weeks at 15 inches high. When the rain came in July, its dark green hue returned and it grew up again as rapidly as before, until it was 10 or 12 feet high. It stools out of tillers, and a large number of stalks grow from the individual seed. I planted it in drills four feet apart, the seeds placed 10 inches apart. Cows devour it with avidity and leave nothing. I believe the plant is going ahead of any fodder

crop that has ever been grown in the New England States, and it is excellent feed in all stages of its growth. One valuable characteristic which it possesses surpasses corn. It makes a very large second growth in a few weeks after being cut. The richer the land the greater the abundance of the green fodder. Mine was planted on medium rich and dry soil sloping towards the west. I cannot give any results with it making butter and milk, as I did not have enough to test in these ways.—W. A. BROWN, in *N. E. Homestead*.

#### Stump Pullers.

We call particular attention to the Stump Pullers of H. L. Bennett, of Westerville, Ohio. We are assured that for effectiveness their equal cannot be found, and a child can give power sufficient to lift an enormous stump or boulder. Mr. Bennett is a straight forward dealer and will reply to your communication promptly giving answers to any questions you may ask on the subject.

#### Best Flavored Butter.

A peculiarity noticed in the manufacture of the finest samples of butter I have met with is that the milk when set for the cream to rise has been spread out pretty thin in temperate air which is free from foreign odors, currents and unusual dampness. I have met with plenty of fine, and even fancy butter, made by various modes of deep and cold setting; but the most exquisite flavor has come from an exposure of the cream to pure air at about 60° for 30 or 40 hours while rising on milk spread out two and a half to three inches deep. By such an exposure the butter fats acquire a new and delicious flavor which does not exist in the milk when it comes

from the cows, and which I have not found developed in any other way.

L. B. ARNOLD.

#### How Trusts Oppress.

That immense monopoly known as the Sugar Trust has issued a circular, to all brokers warning them that they will be crushed, if they presume to handle in any shape sugar not supplied by them. They dictate their own terms and prices to merchants and consumers, and defy both public opinion and law to hinder them. This is the circular this trust has sent out:

"On and after July 1, 1888, New York refiners will not sell their sugars through any broker who sells sugar for refiners not in the union, or who corresponds with a broker who does. Please inform us at once if this will affect our relations with you. Do you sell direct or through a correspondent sugars for any refiner not in the union?"

Nothing more infamous could be conceived than this action of this wholesale monopoly.

BE discreet in all things, and so render it unnecessary to be mysterious about any. There is nothing mysterious about the action of Warner's Log Cabin Hops and Buchu Remedy. It puts the stomach in healthy action. Good digestion and health naturally follow. Be discreet and use this, the best remedy.

WARNER'S Log Cabin Sarsaparilla. Regulates the Regulator. Largest Sarsaparilla bottle in the market. Manufactured by proprietors of Warner's Safe Cure. Sold by all druggists. Take no other—it is the best.



WHAT HOLSTEIN CATTLE  
CAN DO.

Thirty pounds of milk a day, 5000 pounds a year, and 7 pounds of butter a week were considered twenty years ago as large yields, and even now are above the capacity of unimproved cows. The progress of such change of views may be traced in the progress of records that have been made by cows of this breed and publicly credited. The cow Crown-Princess, owned by Hon. Gerrit S. Miller, of Peterborough, New York, in six years, from 1870 to 1876, made a record of 61,112 pounds of milk, an average of 10,185 pounds a year. This was followed by the record of Lady Clifden, owned by Hon. William H. Russell, of Lawrence, Massachusetts. In 1875 she gave in 362 days 16,274 pounds; in 1876, in 282 days, 12,243 pounds; and commencing May 1, 1887, in 396 days, 13,232 pounds. The Maid of Twisk, owned by the Unadilla Valley Association, a company of dairy farmers in central New York, followed this by a record for 303 days, in 1876, of 12,563½ pounds; for 325 days, in 1877, of 14,312 pounds; and for 336 days, in 1878, of 15,960½ pounds. Next came the records of the noted cows Aegis and Aaggie, owned by Messrs. Smiths, Powell and Lamb, of Syracuse, New York. In 1880, in 365 days, the former gave 16,823½ pounds, and the latter 18,004 15-16 pounds. These records aroused the attention of dairy writers, especially in England. They were pronounced impossible. Plausible arguments were made to show the inconsistency of such records with the amount of material for making milk that a cow could digest. Public confidence in them was shaken for a brief period. At this stage of public sentiment a test was begun of the cow Clothilde, owned by Smiths, Powell & Lamb. They invited the closest scrutiny. They offered

to pay the expenses of some of the most prominent scientists to come and thoroughly investigate this test. A number of gentlemen availed themselves of this offer. It was also placed in the official charge of the superintendent of the Holstein-Friesian Advanced Register, who from time to time sent official inspectors to watch the milkings, to test the scales upon which they were weighed, to examine into the accuracy of the account that was being kept, and into every other detail in which there might be a possibility of error. None was discovered, and the accuracy of the record was put beyond all reasonable doubt. The result was the production of 26,021½ pounds in 365 consecutive days—a record of more than 2000 pounds above any that had been previously made. It seemed at that time that the extreme capacity of milk production by a single cow had been reached. But now, while this is being written, the cow Pieterjie 2d, owned by Mr. Dallas B. Whipple, of Cuba, New York, has reached a year's record of 30,318½ pounds. The production of this has also been closely watched by disinterested parties; and the proof is so convincing that it will be received by the public with much less doubt than were the early records of half this amount.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE AS BUTTER-GIVERS.

Such records have been of so much interest in this country that the breeders have given much more attention to the production of quantity than to quality of milk. They have fed and cared for their cattle to produce quantity. In consequence many have inferred that this breed is an excellent one for the production of milk and cheese, but that it is not adapted to the production of butter. Notwithstanding this impression it has now entered into a contest for the highest place as a butter-breed, and the rapidity





HOLSTEIN.



with which it is gaining such a position is a public surprise. The first step toward this was the winning of the Challenge Cup offered by the *Breeder's Gazette*, of Chicago, for the largest thirty day's butter record. The contest for this cup was open to the world and to all breeds until July 1, 1883. It was won by Mercedes, a cow of this breed, owned by Thomas B. Wales, of Iowa City, Iowa. Her record was 99 pounds 6½ ounces. This result awakened much controversy. Demands were made for further competitive trials. Several took place in the three years following, at cattle shows in the Western States, uniformly resulting in the success of this breed. Yet they were not considered conclusive, as the best cows of other breeds were not put in competition. At this stage of public opinion the New York Dairy Show of 1887 was conceived. Long before its opening it was widely known that one of its most important features would be a contest for the championship in butter production. This was to be decided by a twenty-four hour's trial in the hands of an impartial committee. It was entered upon for the purpose of testing the claims of the different breeds. Cattle clubs and breeders' associations were deeply interested in it, and gave every possible encouragement to the bringing forward of the best representatives of the breeds they maintained. Probably no similar contest was ever arranged and conducted on more even terms. No criticisms were made against the management up to the hour of announcing the result. The championship was won for this breed, the cow Clothilde receiving the first prize, and the three-year-old heifer Clothilde 4th, the second prize, both owned by Messrs. Smiths, Powell and Lamb.—S. HOXIE, in *Harper's Magazine*.

Subscribe to the MARYLAND FARMER, with a premium, only \$1.00 per year.

#### Books, Catalogues, &c.

From Department of State, *Consular Reports*, No. 91—Devoted mostly to the trade and industry of Germany, 150 pages, —with about 45 pages each to Italy and the United Kingdom.

From the Department of Agriculture we have received the Commissioners report for the year 1887—complete, bound, a volume of 724 pages, with numerous plates.

*Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario for 1887*, and 18th annual Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario 1887. These are two really valuable publications, printed by order of the Legislative Assembly.

The *Tuscarora Stock Farm*, Carlos M. de Garmendia, Frederick, Md., sends us a finely illustrated catalogue of over 60 pages for 1888. This is one of the finest Stock Farms in America, and visitors by telegraphing the proprietor at Frederick, will be met at Washington Junction and conveyed to the farm.

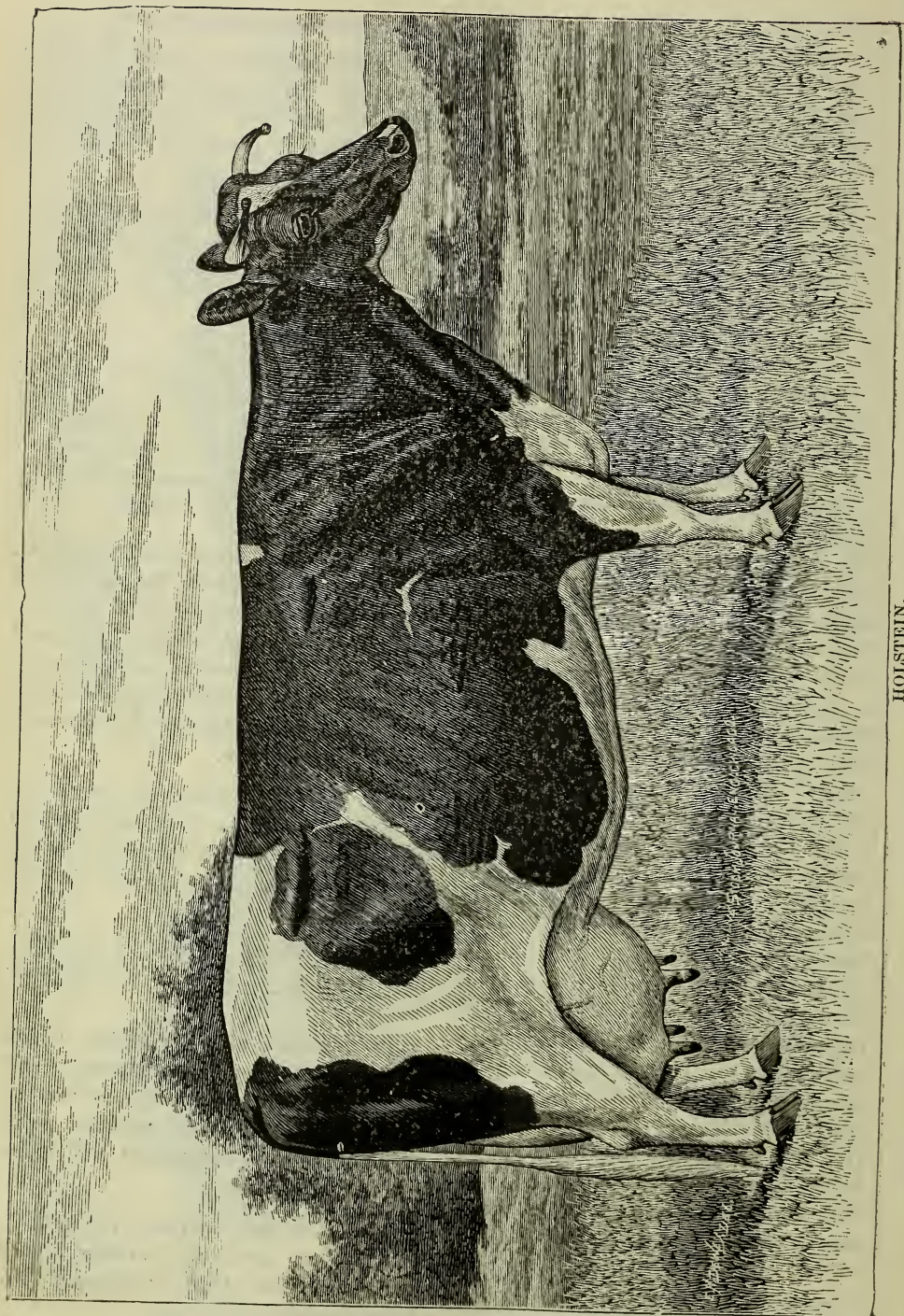
The *Delineator* from the Butterick Publishing Co., New York, with pattern illustrations sufficiently beautiful to satisfy every household. This monthly is only \$1.00 a year.

*Leslie's Sunday Magazine*, a fine number, and one of the best for popular reading.

The *Century* with everything which will add interest to amusement and historical value to narrative, as well as beauty in illustration and we trust accuracy also in this department, will make glad its purchasers.

Harper, old and ever young, the *Monthly* greets us as usual; with artistic beauty and richness and pages overflowing with entertainment and interest.





HOLSTEIN.



## THE HOUSEWIFE.

## WASHING DISHES.

I know a fair maid with laughing eyes,  
Where a mingling of mischief and kindness  
lies.

Her form is supple and gracefully neat  
And she trips about upon restless feet;  
She can sing divinely—converse with ease,  
With a presence as pure as a summer breeze—  
And endowed beyond bound of human wishes  
She's bewitchingly sweet when washing  
dishes.

With a cheerful air, and a smiling haste  
She ties a big apron around her waist;  
And I notice as slyly glancing up  
How she deftly handles each shining cup,  
Placing them carefully side by side  
Where she views them all with a dimpled  
pride;

Softly humming a lively measure,  
Tapping the time with a childish pleasure.

Then pursues her task demurely sedate,  
Taking in turn each china plate;  
And so busily passing to and fro  
Until they are laid just where they should  
go,—

For though she embroiders with taste and  
skill,  
Can faultlessly glide through the gay  
quadrille—

We admire her more when she grants our  
wishes

And allows us to watch her washing dishes.

— *Good Housekeeping.*

## 'ZEKIEL.

BY MRS. M. P. A. CROZIER.

"Zekiel March, it does seem strange to  
me that you can be so shiftless!"

Sally Marsh's voice was a little sharp,  
made so by long suffering.

"It's Saturday night now, and there isn't  
a stick of wood cut for Sunday, and of all  
things I do hate to hear an ax going Sunday  
morning."

"Zekiel,"—it was half an hour later—  
"couldn't you find me a few dry chips to  
make my fire burn? My bread won't bake,  
and supper won't be ready till nine  
o'clock."

"Aint the bread done yet, Sally? You're  
awful slow; I'm as hungry as Job's turkey!"

"I can't help it; you didn't get the  
yeast till this morning, and I've picked up  
every dry stick I can find, and this green  
wood only smolders and smokes—the stove  
don't draw; I think the pipe must need  
cleaning."

"Always something to be done!" muttered  
Zekiel. "Shet that door, will you Jim,"  
he called out to his boy, who had just en-  
tered the room.

"It won't stay shet, father."

"Yes, Zekiel, and that's another thing,"  
said Sally. "I declare, I'm clean discour-  
aged. Nothin' is in order, and the best I  
can do I can't get you to see the need of  
its bein' in order."

"Sally, what's the use of frettin'?"

"No use as I see, its just as it always has  
been, and always will be I suppose; for the  
more I say the worse it is."

"Lots of women are worse off than you  
are."

"That may be, but it's no reason why I  
should be plagued so. We're able to be  
better off. We might have such a nice  
home, 'Zekiel," she said more gently, "if  
you would only tend to things."

"A scolding wife isn't much encourage-  
ment."

"Zekiel Marsh, when I married you, I  
didn't know how to scold; but it's enough  
to try a saint to live with you! I do scold—  
I know it!—but I can't help it! And I

don't know as I ought to help it—if it did any good. Now see here! I've tugged and toiled for nigh on to twenty years in hopes to have something, and be scmebody, but can't see as it's any use; we don't get ahead one bit, and it's all because of your miserable habit of putting off. It's next week, and nextspring, and next summer, till I declare, I'm sick of it!" and the sharp voiced woman went suddenly into the pantry and put her face into her apron, and sobbed a great sob that would not be repressed any longer. There was no mistake about it, Sally was discouraged; and so for that matter, was 'Zekiel. He sat by the kitchen stove in sullen silence, and smoked his pipe as if determined to get some comfort out of life.

Sally waited until she could gain some self-control and then passed out through the kitchen, took up a pail and went to the spring. She sat down on the bank and gave way to her emotions for the first time in many months.

"I wish I knew what to do," she said. "I love 'Zekiel, and I know he loves me; but love's an awful poor thing to live on alone. I've tried to be patient—God knows I've tried! I've tried to hold my tongue and bear it all; but it will get the start of me sometimes. If now—I wonder if it could be done!"

Sally sat and thought about it. The bread might have burned in the oven, but it could'nt.

The middle of the next week 'Zekiel was surprised on coming home from mill to find a cord of dry wood ready for the stove piled up near the back door, and a little shed of boards over it.

A wood-shed was one of the things which had been to be built next summer for the last three years. 'Zekiel was too proud to ask about it however, even when a smoking hot dinner of baked beans and pork greeted him at the table, and the

kitchen fire offered him its tempting warmth. "She'll tell me," he thought. But she didn't—not then.

Next day he found a new latch on the back door. Strange things continued to happen at the Marsh homestead. The wood pile didn't fail more than the widow's cruse of oil.

One day Sally appeared in a brand new dress—a thing which had not occurred before for the last year. Next the kitchen walls took on a new coat of whitewash, and then the sitting-room had fresh wall paper. Home began to look like another thing.

Sally wore a smiling face and didn't scold.

At last 'Zekiel caught the infection and actually put a new board on the front gate, and a hinge on the barn door.

Jimmy, who had stayed out for lack of a hat, began to go to school. Mary Ann had a new hair-ribbon, and the baby a pair of shoes. 'Zekiel began to be alarmed. Everything seemed to go regularly except the new things. He examined his pocket-book to see if Sally took money from it when he was asleep. All was right there. He counted the sheep to see if she hadn't sold some of them. Just fifty, as there had been. The hens didn't lay and there wasn't butter enough to account for anything. But he wouldn't ask—'Zekiel was proud. He enjoyed the change, especially that Sally didn't scold. Her eyes were growing brighter, her health was a great deal better than it had been.

"I don't know how it is," 'Zekiel said to neighbor Jones, "but Sally's growing young—I really heard her singing a love song to-day."

At length curiosity got the better of 'Zekiel's pride. "Now tell me how 'tis, Sally," said he, one day after dinner when he sat down to smoke, "where do you get the money, and how happens it



you feel so well and don't scold any more?"

Sally laughed. "I feel well because I'm happy," she said; "I suppose that's the reason I don't scold."

"But the money—how have you managed to fix up so?"

"You like it, don't you?"

"Yes, but how have you done it?"

"Sold baked beans, apple pies, and brown bread."

"My!" said 'Zekiel, as he knocked the ashes out of his pipe—and for the first time in a week, he took the water pail and brought a pailful from the spring.

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#### Use Your Scissors.

An American medical authority reports in the *Medical News* the case of a tailor who was poisoned by using sewing-silk treated with sugar of lead to give weight, and especially by the habit of biting off such thread. This source of danger has been pointed out before and there is no doubt that many sewing women are poisoned in the same way. The habit of biting off the thread, which prevails so generally among women, is a bad one, even when the thread is not poisoned. It is injurious to the teeth, and does nobody any good but the dentist, who thrives on the carelessness and bad habits of his patrons.

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#### "ALL NATIONS WITNESSES."

##### THE WONDERFUL MISTAKES OF SCIENTISTS AND EDUCATORS.

"Prove all things" seems to be the guiding maxim of the people of this age.

This would be all right, were it not for the "know-alls" in every community, who are sure that every introducer of a new idea is a "crank," and that every new invention is "utterly impracticable."

The astonishing fact is that in this class educated men and scientists are found. In the days of George Stephenson, the perfecter of the locomotive engine, the scientists proved conclusively that a railway train could never be driven by steam-power successfully without peril; but the rushing express trains all over the world show how mistaken they were. There went up a guffaw of laughter at Professor Morse's proposition to make the lightning of heaven his errand boy, and it was proved conclusively that the thing could never be done; but now all the news of the wide world by Associated Press, put in your hands every morning and night, has made all nations witnesses.

Rev. Dr. Talmage in one of his sermons says: "If ten men should come to you when you are sick with appalling sickness, and say they had the same sickness and took a certain medicine, and it cured them, you would probably take it. Now, suppose ten other men should come up and say, 'We don't believe that there is anything in that medicine.' 'Well,' I say, 'have you tried it?' 'No, I never tried it; but I don't believe there is anything in it.' Of course you discredit their testimony. The sceptic may come and say, 'There is no power in your religion.' 'Have you ever tried it?' 'No, no.' 'Then avaunt!' 'Let me take the testimony of the millions of souls that have been converted to God, and comforted in trial, and solaced in the last hour. We

will take their testimony as they cry "We are witnesses!"

The proprietors of Warner's safe cure have received over 10,000 voluntary testimonials to the efficacy of that medicine. These have come from almost every civilized country, and they may fairly claim "it has made all nations witnesses."

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Hundreds of these testimonials have been and are being published. They can be easily verified. A standing offer of \$5,000 for proof that any one of them is not true, so far as the proprietors know, is a fair guarantee of their genuineness.

If a man is suffering from any one of the ailments, of which there are so many, growing out of kidney derangement, is it not more than foolish for him to refuse to try Warner's safe cure when thousands testify they have been cured by it?

Think of it!

The men who refuse to believe that anything can be valuable because it is in conflict with old ideas and methods are the men who "get left" in this world and go before their time to try another.

THE Famous Manufacturing Co., Quincy, Ills., have rebuilt their establishment recently destroyed by fire, and are in better condition than ever to supply their Agricultural Implements and Champion Hay Presses.

#### Fairs.

Timonium,	-	-	Sep. 4-7
Frederick,	-	-	Oct. 9-12
Harford, Belair,	-	-	Oct. 9-12
Talbot, Easton,	-		Oct. 18-21
Cecil, Elkton,	-	-	Oct. 2-5
Buffalo International,	-	-	Sep. 4-14
Cincinnati Centennial,			July 4-Oct. 27
Chicago Fat Stock,	-		Nov. 12-14

#### State Fairs.

Maryland, Hagerstown,	-	Oct. 16-19
Connecticut, Meriden,	-	Sep. 11-14
Delaware, Dover,	-	Sep. 24-29
Ohio, Columbus,	-	Sep. 4-Oct. 19
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia,		Sep. 3-15
S. Carolina, Columbia,	-	Nov. 13-16
N. Carolina, Raleigh,	-	Oct. 16-20
Virginia, Richmond,	-	Oct. 3-Nov. 21
W. Virginia, Wheeling,	-	Sep. 27-30
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